

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY, Aug. 28 .- Policy players do not seem to observe the Sabbath day here in Washington, for about 11 o'clock a. m. the officers of the Third Precinct raided a house on L street northwest, capturing about a dozen negroes of both sexes who were engaged in buying policy slips. The entire party, with the proprietors, were marched to the station, where they were locked up .--- Again all the excursion boats on the river were crowded with persons desiring to get away from the hot city to the cool resorts along the Potomac.

MONDAY, Aug. 29 .- The Washington Light Infantry, which has been spending the past two weeks at Cape May, N. J., returned this evening and were met at the depot by numbers of their friends, escorted to their armory, where luncheon was served to the tired soldiers .- At a meeting of the National Republican Association Auxiliary of the District, held in the evening, it was decided to send representatives to Buffalo, N. Y., to attend the Convention of the National Republican League Clubs, which is to meet September 15. The Auxiliary in Washington is composed of the various Republican State Associations.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30 .- The War Department today promulgated a circular which invites all officers of the Army who are stationed in and around Washington to be present in uni-Park Reservation No. 1, to assist in the dedication of Grand Army Place, which is to be the Reunion grounds of the ex-soldiers and old soldier named Greenwell, who lives in Pennsylvania, had his pocket picked of \$125 by two colored women near the Baltimore & Ohio Depot this evening. The old veteran was on his way to the depot to take the cars whom ran her hand into his pocket, snatched the roll of money; both escaping. The old soldier could not identify the women, and there is little likelihood of recovering the

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.-Strict orders were issued to-day by the District Commissioners in regard to the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city, as many complaints have recently been lodged against the contractors. These orders have been rendered necessary because of the apprehension felt about Asiweek, states that there is a slight increase in the death rate over the preceding week. This is not caused by the prevalence of any particular disease, but is attributed to the continued high temperature and humidity of the atmosphere.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1 .- After a solid month of the hottest weather that has been experienced in Washington for many years the thermometer took a tumble early this morning, and by night Summer overcoats were in great demand. It is a decidedly pleasant change from the roasting heat that those who have been compelled to remain in the city have been subjected to .- There was an informal Cabinet meeting at the White House all this evening. The Secretary of War, the Post-master-General, and the Attorney-General, the only Cabinet officers in the city, with the exception of Secretary Foster, of the Treasury, were in consultation with the President about the affairs of their respective sultation in the morning.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.-President Harrison left Washington this evening at 7 o'clock on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Loon Lake. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Halford, and expected to go through without stopping .- The President to-day granted a pardon to Henry Dishman, of Arizona, now undergoing a five years' term of imprisonment for manslaughter. The pardon is to take effect Oct. 23 next, providing Dishman's conduct continues good at the prison until

BATURDAY, SEPT. 3 .- George Evans, the young man who shot and perhaps fatally wounded his sister's recreant lover, Behrens, was today denied bail in the Police Court. There has been but slight improvement in the condition of Behrens, and the chances for his recovery are somewhat slim .- The funeral of Rev. William Withington, who died at the residence of his son, Gen. W. H. Withington, at Jackson, Mich., took place to-day from St. Paul's Chapel in Rock Creek Cemetery, where the interment was made. Mr. Withington has been a resident of Washington for the past 20 years, where he has been an assistant rector of Epiphany Episcopal church

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

The Treasury Department has forwarded to the officials of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago another picture for a model of Columbus to be used on the souvenir coins which are to be issued for the benefit of the Exposition. This one was taken from a Spanish newspaper, and is the picture which was adopted by the Spanish Government at the Columbus ceremonies at Madrid. The World's | had taken opium with suicidal intent. Fair authorities have now several pictures from which to select their models.

. . We might have trouble with Turkey sure enough, if, as threatened, Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, who is just now enjoying the cool breezes at Bar Harbor, Me., should be arrested for cruelty to animals. One day last week the Minister gave a very novel entertainment on one of the islands in the vicinity of Bar Harbor, which was witnessed by many society people, after which officers of the Society for the Prevention to Cruelty to Animals were asked to interfere if the sport was repeated. The sport was known as an "animal race." The animals provided by the Bey were a calf, a goat, a puppy, a cat, a goose, a cook, a hen, a pigeon, an eagle, and an alligator. Each was tied by a string and driven over the course by a young woman. The puppy and the alligator showed their good sense by refusing to budge. The eagle, whose wings were clipped, flew until exhausted, then fell to the ground and snapped at his tormentor, who prodded him with sticks; he was then impelled forward by being thrown into the air several times. Some of the races were said to be pretty and novel, and handsome prizes, such as gold watches, spoons, and Turkish pipes were awarded. Only a few days ago orders were sent to two American warships to go to Turkey to demand satisfaction for the burning of the house of an American missionary, and should our authorities undertake to discipline the Turkish Minister to this country for cruelty to animals, we may expect to have a fleet of Turkish men-of-war anchored in some of our barbors demanding satisfaction for the insult.

. . Attorney-General Miller having recommended to President Harrison that the resignation of United States Marshal Parsons, of the Territory of Utah, be asked for immediately, the President approved the recommendation of Gen. Miller and Marshal Parsons has been asked to resign. At the Department of Justice it was learned that this action was taken because Marshal Parsons and his Deputies have on several occasions of late permitted a Mormon prisoner named Groesbeck to leave the prison and visit his third wife, for living of adultery by a jury.

ernment, which states that a decree has been issued by that Government prohibiting absolutely the hunting of all classes of seals within the jurisdiction of Chiloe, Magellan and Juan Fernandez Islands. This dispatch was sent to this country for the purpose of informing the citizens of the United States of the promulgation of this law.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crounse returned to Washington last week from his visit to his home in Nebraska, and was busy all week with the duties of his office. Mr. Crounse's stay in Washington, however, will be very limited, as in a short time he will relinquish his position of Assistant Secretary and return to Nebraska, where he will later enter actively upon his canvass for the Governorship, to which office he has been nominated by the Republican party of Nebraska. Mr. Crounse has not vet tendered his resignation to the President, and has not decided just when he will do so, but it will be within a week or

Baron Fava, the Italian Minister te this country, who but recently returned to Washington after an absence dating back to the New form on Monday, Sept. 19, in the President's Orleans massacre of Italian subjects, sailed for Europe last week rather hurriedly, and for a few days it was not known for what cause. sailors of the war of the rebellion .- An It was also stated at the time that the Baron would not return to Washington as Minister. This is not true, however, for a letter from Prince Ruspali, an attache of the Royal Italian Legation, who is now at Newport, R. I., states for home when met by the women, one of officially that Baron Fava will return to Washington the latter part of September to resume his duties. It is understood that the Baron's journey to Italy is due to a great honor conferred upon him by King Humbert. The Minister was invited by the King to be present with him and his Court at the Columbian naval display at Genoa, when 157 men-of-war of all nations will be in line. The United States will be represented by the Bennington and the Newark, and it will be Baron Fava's duty to atic cholera, which is liable to make its | be especially polite to the American warships. appearance at any time. The District The entertainment of United States officers will be his care. After the display at Genoa and a short visit to his family, Baron Fava will return directly to Washington to assist in the preparations for the demonstration in New York on Oct. 12.

For some time past the Treasury Department authorities have suspected that Chinese immigrants were coming into the United States by way of Canada, and efforts have been made to prevent such proceedings. Last week Acting Secretary Spalding notified by letter E. H. Tuohey, United States Deputy Collector of Customs at Montreal, that United States Inspectors inform him that employes connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad aid Chinese to pass over that road from Canada to the United States, and that since May last 200 Chinese have taken the trains at Toronto for points on Departments. Secretary Foster held his con- the Michigan frontier. Mr. Tuohey is instructed to present these facts to the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad with a view to putting a stop to the practice.

> Mr. W. E. Curtis, of the Bureau of American Republics, Department of State, sailed from New York on Wednesday, Sept. 1, on the steamer City of Paris, for Spain, to present to the Queen of Spain and to the descendants of Christopher Columbus the formal invitation of the United States Government to be present at the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Mr. Curtis will also request, in the name of the Government, the loan of certain Columbus relies, which, if granted, will be brought over by a United States man-of-war for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

> . . James M. Weinberger, for many years a trusted and most capable clerk in the Treasury Department, was found dead in his bed at a boarding-house on Pennsylvania avenue on Wednesday morning, Aug. 31. Weinberger began to drink heavily several years ago and was discharged from the Treasury Department, after which he plunged into a series of debaucheries which only ended when he took opium to end his wretched career. He had been separated from his family for some years owing to his habits. Weinberger left letters for his wife and for the Coroner, in the latter stating that an inquest was unnecessary, as he

Considerable indignation has been expressed by the temperance portion of this community over the action of Mr. Hazleton, Attorney for the District of Columbia, in dismissing his Assistant, Mr. Neil Dumont, from his position, and one or two meetings, which might proporly be termed indignation meetings, have been held, protesting against the removal of Mr. Dumont. Without paying the least attention to these protests, Mr. Hazleton went ahead and appointed a young attorney, Mr. George K. French, as his assistant, in place of Mr. Dumont. And again this has brought a certain class of citizens to the front, who loudly protest against Mr. French's appointment, and one of the oldest and ablest members of the bar of the District, Col. W. A. Cook, has stated openly that Mr. French is unfit for the position, and that he will prefer charges of unprofessional conduct and perjury against the new appointee, which charges are the outgrowth of a civil suit in which Col. Cook and Mr. French were opposing counsel. The affair is somewhat mixed and the bar of the District is stirred from center to circumference about the matter. The Attorney for the District must not be confused with the United States District Attorney, as other. McSheen is a carpenter, and for some the former officer is simply the law officer of the District Commissioners, while the latter attends to the United States business.

It having officially been given out by a Methodist newspaper in Chicago that Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan had stated that she proposed to raise \$1,000,000 for the American University at Washington, Mrs. Logan has been kept busy answering inquiries of various newspaper correspondents. In answer to these correspondents she states that "we propose to organize a National Society, which will be under the control of a National President and Vice-Presidents, who will represent every State and Territory in the Union. These Vice-Presidents will be vested with power to organize State Leagues and to use the limits of each Congressional district as their boundaries. All these sub-leagues are to hold meetings of a literary and social nature twice a month, at which the features of the plan will be thoroughly discussed and subscriptions received. Each sub-league will have a President, Vice-President, Secrewith whom he had been convicted of the charge | tarv, and Treasurer. They will report to their State Leagues, who in turn will turn over all their funds to the National Secretary, who has Senor Cruz, the Chilean Charge-d' Affaires at power to receipt for the same. All the mem-Washington, has received a dispatch from the bers of the League will be urged to solicit large

petent to fill the same places."

Both the Fire Department and the Police force of the District of Columbia have what is have been disabled in the performance of their | disease that the President or the doctors are duties are paid small installments. A sad condition of affairs was found to exist in connection with the Police relief fund one day last week when a requisition was made upon United States Treasurer Nebeker for \$1,415 with which to pay disabled policemen and other beneficiaries of the fund their respective allotments for he discovered, upon receipt of this requisition, that there was not enough cash on hand to meet even this small demand, and as a result it will be necessary for Treasurer Nebeker to sell some diminishing the already small Police fund. ties held on account of this fund have depreciated during the past few years. On the other hand the Firemen's fund is reported to be in a of the expenditures.

M. B. Brady, the photographer who, it will be remembered by old soldiers, accompanied the Army of the Potomac from the first Bull Run to Appomattox, and who had representaevents of those stirring times, both in camp | are a total loss, as are the sheds. and in action, besides taking groups of soldiers and officers, has a gallery now in Washington where he will, during the coming National Encampment of the Grand Army, make an exhibit of these scenes and the portraits of most of the general officers of the war, as he has the original plates of most of them still in his possession. He proposes to throw this gallery open to all the veterans during Encampment week, and invites all the boys to visit it. He also hopes to make groups of many Posts during the week.

Since the 6th day of August the cars on the Washington and Georgetown Street Railway have been run half by cable and half by horses. This, the managers of the company claimed, was rendered necessary because the gripmen were new to the business and could not manfrom the line, and the full complement of speed of the cars has been increased from six miles an hour to nine miles, and it now takes but little more than half the time to make the journey from Georgetown to the Navy-yard gate. By the time the advance-guard to the National Encampment reaches Washington, rapid transit will be under full headway along Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, so that the crowd will be handled comparatively easy as to what would have been the case under the old system.

Green Clay Smith, jr., son of Gen. Green Clay Smith, Department Commander of the Union Veterans' Union, died in Washington recently, and at the last regular meeting of Custer Command, 5, U. V. U., resolutions of of the sorrow felt in the Command for the | coived. bereavement of Gen. Smith and his family. Young Smith at the time of his death was a clerk at the Navy-yard in Washington, where he had been employed for over a year. It was his purpose to enter college this Fall and finish his education, with a view of adopting the law as his profession. He was a young man esteemed and beloved for his manliness and Christian virtues, and gave great promise of a bright and useful future. He was prostrated in June last with malarial fever, which terminated in typhoid fever, resulting in death. The body was placed in the vault in Congressional Cemetery till October, when it will be removed to the family burial-place in Ken-

Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, has a warm personal interest in the cholera quarantine which was established last week by his order, and approved by President Harrison, and he left Washington for New York City on Saturday to look into matters. The cause of this anxiety on the part of the Secretary is that his wife and daughter and Miss Rusk, daughter of Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, left Liverpool, England, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, on the vessel City of New York, of the Inman line of steamers, for home after a prolonged visit to Europe. It is not known whether the City of New York carries immigrants or not, but if she does, and there is any sign of cholera on board the vessel, she is likely to be subjected to the usual 20 days' delay at quarantine. The new quarantine regulations do not apply to vessels now afloat, but a quarantine of any length may be declared against any vessel which has pestilence aboard. The Secretary will make no attempt to remove Mrs. and Miss Foster and Miss Rusk from the ship until all the Treasury regulations and the regulations of the Health Officer of the Port of New York have been fully complied with; nor will he attempt to board the vessel until an inspection has been made. In other words, the Foster family will have to take their chances with the other pas-

A shooting affray, which is likely to be attended with serious results, took place on Friday, Sept. 2, a short distance from Georgetown, on the Tenallytown Electric Railroad. Wm. Harding and Harris McSheen, his brother-inlaw, were the parties who tried to kill each years he has been separated from his wife, who lives with her mother and brother. Whenever he takes a drink he tries to visit his wife, who will have nothing more to do with him because of his ill-treatment. On Friday he undertook to visit his wife, and her brother coming home, undertook to put McSheen out of the house The latter was armed, and he shot Harding in the groin, when the latter got a shotgun and filled McSheen with No. 6 shot. Both men are severely wounded, but will probably recover.

. . . Mr. Ho Shen Chee, official interpreter of the Chinese Legation to the United States, returned to Washington from Chicago last week, having spent some days in the latter city on business connected with the exhibitions to be made at the World's Columbian Exposition by the Chinese merchants of San Francisco. While the Chinese Government will not send an exhibition to the World's Fair, as it has not been customary for China to participate in any of the world's expositions yet held, Mr. Ho says his Government will lend her aid in making the display at the Fair by Chinese subjects worthy of the Flowery Kingdom.

. . . Alarming reports are published almost daily by the newspapers of the country regarding Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chilean Gov- subscriptions and endowments. The special | the condition of Mrs. Harrison. These reports

provision made by the League is that all the were brought to the attention of Private Secremoney it collects shall be used exclusively for tary Helford on Friday, Sept. 2, who said that the woman's branch of the University, and "Mrs. Harrison's physical condition has greatly with the distinct understanding that men and improved, but her nervous system has not kept | with an immense beaver-hat, generally referred women shall be recognized in it on precisely | pace with her physical improvement. Her illthe same footing, either as Professors or ness, which was caused by overtaxing herself in of hatters of Philadelphia shipped the Presistudents, where women shall be found com- the performance of her official and domestic | dent at the White House one day last week a duties, left her suffering from nervous prostration. It will take a long time for her to recover her usual strength and health. She is taking no medicines, and is simply awaiting the recuperacalled a relief fund, from which persons who | tion which nature needs. She has no incurable aware of."

A disastrous fire occurred in the new stables of the Belt Line Street Railroad on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, in which about \$10,000 worth of property was destroyed and 16 horses roasted alive. The building is not yet comthe month of August. The Treasurer of the pleted and tinners were at work on the roof, United States is the custodian of this fund, and | and it is thought that coals from some of the soldering-furnaces must have rolled from the tin roof onto the sheds below, which were filled with hay and other combustible material, and in which also a number of horses were stabled. of the bonds or securities which are held as the | There were 35 horses in the shed at the time fund principal, which action will result in of the fire. The building was open on the side toward the yard, and stablemen and work-The Treasuser reports that the payments are | men at once cut the halters and drove out all largely in excess of the receipts, and the securi- the horses. But the animals became frightened and unmanageable, and charged back into the flames like old war-horses charging a battery, and 16 of them perished in the burning buildhealthy condition, the receipts being in excess | ing. The balance were secured with difficulty and saved from a similar fate. One of the stablemen narrowly escaped perishing along with the horses through his endeavors to save the animals under his charge. A large force was at once put to work clearing away the debris and dead animals, and work will be retives with the Armies of the Tennessee and sumed on the building, the walls of which are Cumberland taking views of all the important | but slightly injured. The woodwork and roof

> Two immense Russian wolf-hounds arrived in Washington on Thursday, Sept. 1, for the Zoological Gardens. The animals answer to the euphoneous names of Sokorouchai and Outechka, and they have traveled 10,000 miles, from southern Russia, to help form the collection at the National Zoo. The hounds are of the famous Borzois breed, a strain for ages past the peculiar property of Russian nobility, and they can boast a pedigree almost as remote as that of their autocratic Sovereign, the Czar. The animals were secured from M. Kalmontzky, through the kindness of Byron C. Daniels, United States Consul at Hull, England, who is a personal friend of the Russian nobleman, and by Mr. Daniels they were presented to the Zoo.

When Count Arco Valley, late German Minisage the grip without practice and instructions. | ter to the United States, left Washington some half speed, and even at this rate there were hound which promises to make a decided fuss two or three breaks in the cable. On Wednes- in the Capital. The dog was supposed to be day, Aug. 31, the horses disappeared entirely very valuable, and the Count left him in the last Spring the Count's friend was notified that the dog had bitten a letter-carrier and disabled him, and the carrier wanted some reparation the Postmaster and turned the matter over to him for investigation, saying that if the carrier's claim was just the man should lose nothing by the accident. A bill was presented to the friend for \$150, \$18 of which was for medicine and \$25 for attorney's fees. No complaint was made by the Count's friend to any of the charges but the attorney's fees, and, as no attorney had been employed, he refused to been brought against the Count's friend for keeping a vicious dog. The latter will contest the matter in the courts, as the letter-carrier sympathy were adopted which give expression also claims \$10,000 damages for injuries re-

An exciting street duel took place on Thursday, Sept. 1, near the Baltimore & Ohio Depot in Washington, between Geo. H. Evans and John E. Behrens, the latter the son of a prominent baker. Evans claims that Behrens latter do her justice by marrying the girl. They met a few days ago, and Evans says Behrens told him he would call around and make the affair all right. He did not do so, and the pair accidentally met at a restaurant near the depot where Behrens was delivering bread. Evans called Behrens outside for a talk, and after a few words, drew a revolver. shooting Behrens through the right side, the bullet passing through his liver. While lying on the sidewalk Behrens drew a pistol and fired twice at Evans, missing him, but hitting Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Baltimore, in the finger and thigh, necessitating the amputation of the finger. His injuries are not serious. He was passing along the sidewalk unconsious of danger when hit. Evens was locked up unhurt. and Behrens was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where his wound was dressed. The wound is very serious, and according to the surgeons will probably prove fatal.

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papers of the country which have in the past been depicting President Harrison covered hat made of genuine Rocky Mountain beaverfur. Inside the head-covering is the inscription: "American manufacture, August, 1892, President Benjamin Harrison." Gen. Harrison has a well-developed head and takes a 74-hat; the pattern is the conventional chimney-pot design. The same firm of hatters made ex-Attorney-General Benjamin Harris Brewster's celebrated white beavers. He ordered them in dozen-lots at an expense of \$75. The President's hat is a great improvement on the celebrated lawver's style, and is the only one of its kind now ex-

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

Last week President Harrison left Loon Lake for a visit to Ophir Farm, the country residence of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, candidate for Vice-President on the Republican ticket, for a consultation with the leaders of the Republican party, among whom was the Hon. Thomas Platt, of New York. It was announced that the President would only stay a short time with Mr. Reid, and a trip was mapped out for him to return to Loon Lake, making short stops on the road at the principal towns and speaking to the people who might assemble to hear him.

News was received while the President was at Ophir Farm that a vessel had entered the port of New York with the cholera on board, which upset all previous plans; for in view of the alarming situation Gen. Harrison decided that it was his duty to come immediately to Washington and confer regarding the situation. He arrived in Washington on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, and held a conference with Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, and Dr. Wyman, Supervising Surgeon-General of to the best methods of keeping the cholera out of the United States.

Attorney-General Miller was called upon for an opinion to define the power of the President prevalence of pestilence abroad; also to give his opinion as to what extent the prohibition of immigration could be enforced under the State quarantine regulations. In a word, to counsel the President upon all matters affecting his powers to act in such an emergency. As a result of this conference the following circular was issued:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURG.-GEN., U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1892. To Collectors of Customs, Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service, Foreign Steamship Companies, State and Local Boards of

"It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany, and France, and at certain ports in Great Britain, as well as in Asia, and Because of this the cable has only been run at | two years ago, he left behind him a beagle | it having been made to appear that immigrants States from the infected districts aforesaid, and that they and their personal effects are liable to introduce cholera into the United States, care of a friend, who cared for him as only such and that vessels conveying them are thereby a cable cars are now running. Besides this, the distinguished animals are entitled. One day direct menace to the public health, and it having been further shown that under the laws of the several States quarantine detention may be imposed upon these vessels a sufficient length of time to insure against the introfor the insult and injury. The friend went to duction of contagious diseases, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel shall have undergone a quarantine detention of 20 days (unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the State, or the regulations made thereunder), and of such greater number of days as may be fixed in each special case by the State authorities.

"This circular to take immediate effect, except in cases of vessels affoat at this date, which pay the \$25. The consequence is that suit has | will be made the subject of special consideration upon due application to the Department. "WALTER WYMAN.

"Sup'g Surg .- Gen. U. S. M.-H. Service. "CHARLES FOSTER, "Secretary of the Treasury. "Approved.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

After concluding this very important busiing with the members of the Cabinet now in Washington on the affairs of the different Departments, Gen. Harrison took his leave of the Capital and started for Loon Lake on Frirained his sister, and has tried to make the day, going by way of Plattsburg. He made no speeches on the way.

CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS.

A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, dated Aug. 31, stated that the American bark Majestic, from Petropauloovki, had arrived there, having on board the Captains and crews of four British sealing schooners and the American schooner C. H. White, of San Francisco. These schooners were sealing off Copper Island during the latter part of July, when the Russian warship Zabraka rounded them up and sent them one by one to Petropaulooski to be sold, and made the Captains and crews prisoners. The Captains objected to the seizure. asserting that they were free men on free waters; whereupon the marines pricked them with the points of their bayonets and told them that there was such a place as Siberia for those who spoke too loudly of freedom. After being taken aboard the warship, the Master of each vessel captured was ordered to sign a paper written in Russian, and interpreted by an interpreter as an acknowledgment that he had been scaling in Russian waters. The skippers protested, and were told that those who did not sign would be sent to Vladivostock to be courtmartialed, and then sent to the Siberian mines. The Captains signed, and all were then thrown into prison and kept for many days; were finally released and allowed to go on board the Majestic for transportation to America.

Capt. Shepard, who is at present in charge of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department, said be had not yet received confirmation from any of the revenue cutters in Rering Sea of the reported arrests of British and American sealers by a Russian man-of-war for illegal sealing in the neighborhood of the Seal Islands still owned by Russia in the Bering Sea and leased to the Alaska Commercial Company. The fact of these arrests being made more than three miles from shore is not doubted. The occurrence will have an important bearing upon two of the questions to be arbitrated upon, viz: What exclusive jurisdicdid Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States: and, second, how far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

A NEW ARMY RIFLE.

Nothwithstanding the fact that England has selected an American repeating-rifle, with which to arm her troops, the United States will, in all probability, go to Norway for a similar weapon, for throughout the protracted trials of the various magazine-guns which have | ditch.' been going on at Springfield, Mass., since the appointment of the Magazine Gun Board 20 gun have been constantly intimated. Therefore, when this Board reported last week and placed the Krag-Jorgensen gun at the head of the many weapons examined, very little surof this Board be accepted by higher Army authority, and the War Department, the Krag-Jorgensen gun is likely to be the weapon of with several other foreign military inventions | dreams may come!" . which have been adopted by this Government. and for which contracts have been given, the gun would have to be manufactured in the United States; and the same would be true of be selected. This rifle in its original form was of .315 cali-

of which Gen. Kautz was President, a gun was manufactured of .30 caliber especially for these tests. After the firs' trials two improved forms of the Krag-Jorgensen weapon were submitted and were tested this year. The rifle weighs about four pounds and a half, and is four feet six inches long, while the weight of the bullet as originally tested was 237.6 grains, and the initial velocity with smokeless powder was 2.100 feet per second. It has a horizontal fixed magazine, containing five cartridges, of which 120 are to be carried by each man. These cart-

The rules required that each gun should be fired first for rapidity with accuracy, both as | taining to particular employes, I beg to suggest to as "Grandpa's hat," by the fact that a firm a magazine and a single loader, and then with that its answer depends upon matters of fact rapidity at will. Afterward followed tests for not stated, and not within my cognizance. If endurance and for conditions involving clog- the employes named are ordinary laborers or ging by sand, dust and rust, and also with defective cartridges and excessive charges, and finally for ease of manipulation. When the would seem to apply, Danish gun was tried for the tests of rapidity and endurance, it showed excellent results; and after being subjected to soaking for a prea metal envelope similar to that of the new fact, neither laborers nor mechanics within German rifle. This envelope protects both-the | the meaning of this law." barrel and the hand, absorbing heat slowly, and to it the sights are attached. In the types of it tried during the present year one gun was arranged for cartridges without flanged heads.

There is no question that the trials conducted by the Board have been exceedingly thorough. | will be transferred to the Constellation. The It has held several prolonged sessions since Constellation will sail from Norfolk for Europe December, 1890, and not a few celebrated in- Oct. I to collect works of art for the World's ventions as well as some new and experimental | Fair. guns were tested by it. The Board included four officers, representing the infantry and cavalry, and two Ordnance officers. It was probably inclined to cantion by the conservative the Cherokee Outlet and Strip, Col. Wade, views of the Ordnance Department as to the who commands the troops in that Territory, possibility of getting a good magazine gun at | will be instructed to carry out the orders. the present stage of the development of these devices and of smokeless powders. That a superiority has been conceded to it under these circumstances is a testimonial to its excellence.

HISTORIC WASHINGTON HOUSES. Places of Interest the Veterans Will Want

to See While at the Encampment.

When the old soldiers reach Washington to attend the approaching Encampment, and shall have brushed the dust of travel from their persons, they will naturally begin to look around for historic points of interest about the city. They will want to visit places made famous by the United States Marine Hospital Service, as events of the war, and among the very first will be Ford's old theater, where the assassin John Wilkes Booth fired the shot which took the life of the immortal Abraham Lincoln. They will want to look upon the house just to suspend the operation of the law admitting | across Tenth street, opposite the theater, within | home in the Green Mountains, is over 80 years immigrants into the United States during the the walls of which on April 15, 1865, the great of age, but does not look it. war President breathed his last. These two places are always pointed out to

strangers visiting the Capital. But there is in

the city another house the history of which, in

connection with the assassination of the martyr President, is far more interesting than all others. This is the house occupied at the time tution founded by the Methodists at Washingof the tragedy by Mrs. Mary E. Surratt and is ton, D. C. situated on the south side of H street, near the corner of Sixth, and is numbered 604, though at the time of the murder it bore the number 541. The house is a three-story brick, with basement and attic. A flight of 11 steps leads from the sidewalk to the front door. There as long as his health remains good. He says he has been little change in the house since 1865. The same old leaden color of the front presents same amount of money that he had when he its solemn appearance. It was in this house | went in. that the damnable conspiracy to murder Mr. Lincoln was concocted. It was here that John Wilkes Booth, John Surratt, Louis Payne, David E. Herold, and George Atzerott met. talked, schemed, and planned; it was from this house Mrs. Surratt was taken never to return; it was here that the arrest of Payne occurred, and with it an incident which furnished the strongest link in the chain of evidence showing Mrs. Surratt's guilty knowledge of the conspiracy, if not her actual participation in it. The circumstances of Payne's arrest are given in the testimony of Col. Smith, who arrested the inmates of Mrs. Surratt's house on the night of April 15, 1865. On the trial of John Surratt he said: "Before ringing the bell I leaned over and looked through the blinds

into the parlor, and discovered four females sitting close together, evidently in close conversation. From what occurred, I should judge they were anxiously expecting some one. They were turning and listening from time to time, as if waiting for somebody to come. I then rang the bell. Somebody came to the window and whispered, "Is that you, Kirby?" I said 'No, it is not Kirby, but it is all right; let me in." She said, "All right," and opened the door. as a mere skeleton can, and that since March I stepped in and said, "Is this Mrs. Surratt's 29, 1892, everything has conspired to strengthen house?" She said "Yes." I said, "Are you Mrs. Surratt?" She said, "I am the widow of crisis now at hand. He claims to have the John H. Surratt." I said, "And the mother of John H. Surratt, jr.?" She said, "Yes." I then said, "Madame, I have come to arrest you, and all in your house, and take you down to Gen. Augur's headquarters for examination. Be aside. kind enough to step in." She stepped into the parlor. There were three parties there; one was lying on the sofa. Said I, "Who are these ladies?" She said, "This is Anna Surratt, that is Olivia Jenkins, and that Hanora Fitzpatrick." I said, "Ladies, you will have to get ready as soon as possible and go with me down | Jerusalem. This was only 4681 solar years to Gen. Augur for examination." Whereupon

down there for such a crime." Mrs. Surratt stepped to her, put her arms lunar years, or 69 weeks (69x7). around her neck and whispered something in her ear, and she became quiet, * . went upstairs with Mrs. Surratt. She obtained clothing for the ladies to go to headquarters. In the meantime two other detectives had re- covers and sweeps into its comprehensive scope ported, one by the name of Morgan, and the the straight sequence of time from Adam to the other by the name of Sampson. * * Mrs. Surratt said to me: "By your leave, sir, I would like to kneel down and say my prayers, to ask the blessing of God upon me, as I do upon all my actions." I told her certainly: I never interfered with any such purpose. knelt down in the parlor and prayed. In the sides will culminate. The Professor, however, meantime I heard steps coming up the front steps. I told Morgan and another detective to go behind the door, and that when they rung or knocked to open the door and let them step in, whoever it was, and I would meet them in the hall, thinking at the time that it was Kirby that I was going to trap. I stepped into the parlor and the doorbell rang. The door opened. I stepped out into the hall and found myself face to face with Payne. Payne was standing on the threshold of the door with a pickax over his shoulder. I stepped out and met him. He said: "I guess I have mistaken the house." I said: "You have not." He said: "Is this Mrs. Surratt's house?" I said: "Yes." He seemed to hesitate. I drew my revolver and cocked it and said: "Step in." He stepped in immediately. I said: "Lay it in the corner. I asked him where he had

down that pickax." He laid it down or put been. He said he had been working on the railroad and canal; that he had been working in diffierent parts of the city, and had been here 10 days. He said he was a laboring man. I asked where he lived. He said he could not tell. I asked him what he came to Mrs. Surratt's for at that hour of the night. It was then verging toward 11 tion in the sea now known as the Bering Sea, and o'clock. He said he came to get instructions what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein | about digging a ditch in the back yard. I asked him what he came at that hour for. He said he didn't know: he was passing along. asked him when he met Mrs. Surratt. He said he met her this morning, and agreed to dig a ditch for her, and that he wanted instructions to go to work the next morning. I then stepped to the parlor door, and said: "Mrs. Surratt, will you please be kind enough to step here a minute?" Said I, "Do you know this in 1890, and a net increase of production of man? Did you hire him to dig a ditch for \$31,315,130,68 in the year 1801 over that of you?" She raised both her hands and said : Before God, I do not know this man; I have | that of the 67 industries covered therein 77 per never seen him; I did not hire him to dig a cent, of them show an increase either of the

It will be remembered that Payne was the assassin who attempted to take the life of Secmonths ago, the merits of the Krag-Jorgensen retary Seward in the house on Lafayette Square, now occupied by Hon. James G. Blaine and family, and that he had frequently been at Mrs. Surratt's house immediately preceding the assassination, passing himself off as a prise was manifested. Should the conclusious preacher named Wood. The old house is now occupied by a gentleman connected with the G.A.R., and a portion of the rooms will doubtless be occupied by veterans. Within those old the future for our service. But, as is the case | walls what memories may return, "what

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

During the absence of Attorney-General Miller on vacation, an opinion on the constructhe smokeless powder used in the gun, but an | tion to be placed on the eight-hour law was | of the Jews. American powder, sooner or later, is likely to requested by the War Department of the Assistant Attorney-General, who declined to give such opinion purely on technical grounds. ber, but by order of the Magazine Gun Board, Immediately after his return Gen. Miller rendered the following opinion on the eight-hour law passed by the last Congress: "I am constrained to hold that the law, as

to laborers and mechanics in the direct employof Columbia, is general; and that the limita-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. | rubber.

A new impetus will be given the pictorial ridges are loaded from tin chargers, and the tion to public works applies only to such percut-off allows the gun to be used as a single | sons as are in the employ of contractors and

sub-contractors. "Second, As to your second question, permechanics, working for the Government for

wages under ordinary conditions, the statute "At the same time, it is quite apparent that, as to some of them, it might frequently happen that they would be within the emergency exscribed time in a solution of acids until it was | ception named in the statute; and as to others. thoroughly coated with rust, it was again fired as, for instance, sailors, or others on shipboard, without showing any signs of weakness. The or teamsters, their employment being peculiar, Krag-Jorgensen rifle has its barrel incased in they might well be held to be, as a matter of

ARMY AND NAVY.

The training ship Jamestown, which arrived at Norfolk from New York last week, will be nut out of commission, and her officers and crew

Gen. Miles has received orders from Washington to take the necessary steps for the removal of 100,000 head of cattle said to be on

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, is an enthusiastic amateur photographer. He has an elaborate studio, with skylight and dark room especially planned, in his new house in Wash-

The missing son of Dr. Frederick H. Wines, the Census Special Agent, has returned home, having slept under hedges and in the fields near Washington during his absence. His father is hopeful that the young man's mania has left

feel that I will be re-elected, though I will be surer after the votes are counted. The Third Party movement is much stronger in the South than the people in the North imagine," Senator Morrill, who spent most of last week in Boston, but who has now returned to his

Representative Crain, of Texas, remarks: "I

The Northwestern Christian Advocate, of Chicago, the official paper of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Northwest, announces that Mrs. John A. Logan has undertaken to raise \$1,000,000 from the women of this country for the American University, the National insti-

Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, savs he did not decline a re-election on account of his health, for he is perfectly well. He wished to spend the rest of his days quietly at home in Pittsfield. He will practice law more or less will come out of the Senate with about the

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

Comrade W. H. Gray, the man who removed Libby Prison from Richmond to Chicago, and who has been having an extended outing on the Coast of Maine, visited Washington on his way home. He said that the Libby enterprise cost the company a round \$100,000. In the first instance, \$23,300 was paid for the building as it stood in Richmond. Then came the cost of taking it down and transportation to Chicago -no small item, since it filled 118 cars, and cost \$12,000 freightage. Then came the rebuilding, with the nicest care to having the Chicago version an exact reproduction of the original. and then a handsome wall was built around the whole structure. "But it was a paying investment," said Mr. Gray, with a satisfied smile. "During the Democratic Convention our gate receipts averaged \$500 per day, and they have frequently reached \$900."

Another End-of-the-World Prediction.

Prof. Totten, of Yale, says that his published system of chronology contains the truth so far his convictions as to the critical nature of the chronological chart relative to the two edicts that led to the restoration of Jerusalem after the Babylonian captivity. He says this astounding discovery sweeps all controversy

The 69 weeks of Daniel began on solar time (365 days to the year) with the edict issued to Ezra in 3443 and extended 483 such years to 4026, the baptism of the Savior. Fourteen years and half later the second edict issued to Nehemiah in 35574 A. M. to build the walls of from 4026 A. M., but by measuring on lunar Miss Surratt commenced wringing her hands time (354) days to the year, which is exactly and said, "Oh, Mother, think of being taken | eleven days per year shorter, he arrives at the same identical date, for 4681 solar years are 483

> This solution, Prof. Totten maintains, is an absolute guarantee of his figures. He now announces that he has just unsealed the whole Book of Daniel, and by means of the key it year 6001 A. M. We are now in the year 5891 A. M. (our 1892 A. D.)

The Professor says that he is firmly convinced that during the jubilee year, 1895-6 A. D., reckoning from the September equinox to equinox, the clouds now gathering upon all refuses to appoint a day or an hour.

Europe's Wheat Crops.

The Hungarian Ministry of Husbandry has issued a wheat estimate containing calculations of the wheat harvests of 1892 of those European countries who require wheat imports. The following figures are taken from the estimate: Great Britain has produced from 23,000,000 to 25,000,000 bectolitres, and will import from 56,000,000 to 58,000,000 hectolitres,

France has produced 105,000,000 hectolitres. and will import 15,000,000 hectolitres. Germany has produced from 34,000,000 to 35,000,000 hectolitres, imports from 5,000,000 to 8 000 000 hectolitres

Italy's crop. 40,000 hectolitres: import 9,000 -000 to 12,000,000 hectolitres. Austria's crop, 17,000,000 to 18,000,000 hects litres; imports 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 hecto-

Total wheal harvest of all European countries requiring to import the grain, 266,800,000 to 270.800.000 hectolitres; total imports required by them, 114,600,000 to 123,100,000 hec-

The Ministry estimates the rye harvest of these countries for 1892 at 440,000,000 hectolitres, as against 370,000,000 hectolitres for 1891. A hectolitre is equal to 2.75 bushels.

Tariff and Wages. According to the report of the Bureau of

Statistics of Labor of the State of New York on the effect of the tariff on labor and wages shows a net increase in wages of \$6,377,925,09 in the year 1891, as compared with the amount paid 1890. An analysis of the table further shows wages or product, or both, and that there were 89,717 instances of individual increases of wages during the same year.

Foisted Upon America. Baron Hersh's agent reports that it is im-

possible to carry out the scheme for Jewish colonization. Continuous Russian oppression has made the Jewish peasants of Odessa so degraded that the Argentine Republic would probably object to receiving them, and it is expected that they will be sent to the United States, which has exercised much liberality in the admission of Russian Jews. The Russian Government is said to be auxious for Baton Hirsch's scheme to prove successful, and it is doing all that it can to facilitate the departure

India Rubber Growing.

Great efforts are now being made in Mexica and Nicaragua to increase the production of India-rubber growing. For every tree that has reached a certain stage of growth which insures its permanency, the owner is to receive 10 cents, while in Sinaloa, Mex., a premium of ment of the Government and of the District \$1,000 is awarded to anyone setting out a plantation of 500 trees, and an additional \$500 and \$300 for establishing a second and third plantation at a distance from each other of about 20 leagues. Sinaloa does not tax the land according to the increased value due to the improvements made in the interest of India